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THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Science, Mining, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Mechanics, Education, Literature and the Arts.—THE UNION FOREVER.

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Mail and passenger train will leave Sacramento at 6:30 A. M., arrive at Colfax at 9:05 A. M.
Freight and passenger train leave Sacramento at 8 A. M. arrive at Colfax 12:45 P. M.
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Mail and passenger train leave Colfax at 9:55 A. M., arrive at Sacramento at 12:30 P. M.
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Freight to and from Colfax and intermediate stations, will be taken on all trains except the mail and passenger train.
The morning Passenger Trains connect at Auburn with stages for Yankee Jims, Forest Hill, and Michigan Bluffs; and at Colfax with stages for Grass Valley, Nevada, San Juan, Illinoistown, Gold Run, Dutch Flat and Virginia City.
The 6:30 A. M. up train connects at the Junction with the cars of the California Central Pacific Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all points north.
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NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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This line connects at Colfax with the coaches for Iowa Hill, Grass Valley, Nevada, Marysville and all points north.
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The Table
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Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.
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A RAILWAY ROMANCE.
LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

At the age of twenty I was a London clerk, living with my mother, some twelve miles out of town, on the Southwestern line, and traveling backwards and forwards daily. I was a very good, quiet, and modest youth, fully appreciating the home-comforts which were provided for me, and not often envious of my more independent fellows, whose outgoings and incomings were watched by no maternal eye. To show how regular were my habits, I can appeal to the accounts in my pocket-book of that of my twentieth year. My salary I find was one hundred and twenty pounds, and my mother allowed me another hundred; my railway season-ticket cost twenty-five pounds; my clothes, boots, hats and gloves, twenty-eight pounds fourteen and sixpence; tolls over Waterloo Bridge, one pound seven; general expenses, including newspapers and all amusements, thirty pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence. Thus, as I boarded, lodged, and got my things washed at home, I positively saved one hundred and thirty-four pounds that year, and that not from any strong passion of acquisitiveness, but simply because I was too modest, retiring, and regular in my habits to care for spending. I rose about seven, breakfasted at eight, got to the station by nine, to my office by ten, and returned by the 5:15 train to dinner. You might have set your watch by me. This propriety of conduct was all the more creditable because evil examples were rife around me; indeed, I lived in the midst of a little colony of young men who went up to town every morning by the same train as myself, but whose return, alas! was not to be counted upon with a like regularity; the twelve, or, as my good mother used to call it, with a shudder, the midnight train, being the one which too often brought their jaded, or sometimes, I much fear, their exhilerated bodies home.

Amongst these dissipated clerks, lawyers and mershants, the shocking practice of smoking tobacco was very prevalent, forming a perpetual source of contention between the railway company and its most regular customers: the latter demanding, the former refusing to supply special smoking-carriages, war was declared. "Very well," said the travelers; "then we will smoke in the others." "If you do, we will have you up before the magistrates and fined," replied the company. "Catch us," rejoined the travelers.

This was a difficult thing to do. The train was an express; the smokers filled two or three carriages, lit their cigars and pipes as the train left the station, and extinguished them just before the guard came round to lopk at the tickets. Occasionally, indeed, a spy, paid or amateur—a cantankerous drysalter was very zealous in the work—managed to secure a seat amongst the by-law-breakers, and bring one or two of them to justice; so, to insure themselves against the consequent fines, they formed themselves into an association, and subscribed to a fund which was applied to the payment of the penalty inflicted upon any unfortunate and persecuted member.

When I tell you that the cantankerous drysalter, the secretary of the anti-music-and-dancing society, and myself, were the only habitual masculine travelers by the 9 A. M. train who were not members of that association, you will have some sort of notion of what a good young man I must have been.

I was twenty and a half years old, and had been spinning daily up to town and back, like a human boomerang, for a month, when on entering, as usual, one of the forward carriages (the smokers always took the last joints of the train's tail,) I found that the far-back corner was occupied by a young lady. Now, at that time, I was subject to a most extraordinary sensation, compounded of attraction, repulsion, admiration, dread and a dozen other contradictory sentiments, on coming into contiguity with anything like a pretty face, with a soft complexion, in a becoming bonnet. I cannot be sufficiently thankful that this susceptibility wore out before the era of untidy hair and hats. What would have happened to me, had this present divinity been got up in the killing style now in vogue, I cannot tell. Suspicion points towards Hanwell. But her dress was as demure as her face, which was bent over a book resting on her lap; a parasol lay on the seat opposite; and by her side was a portfolio, which might contain drawings or music, perhaps both. She did not appear to observe my entrance—intrusion, I almost felt it—and I seated myself at the furthest end from her, feeling as if the pendulum which should have regulated my internal economy had been taken off, setting my heart beating away like the machinery of a time-piece under similar circumstances. I was seized with a deep misanthropy, detesting the possible fellow-creature who might enter the carriage; but when the train moved out of the station without any one having earned my hate, I experienced a total revolution of feeling, and devoutly wished that there was at least a third person present to dissipate the painfully-strong emotions which possessed me. It was a decided case of love at first sight, a thing of whose existence some sceptics doubt. Moles! Why, I myself, *I qui vous parle* have at the early period of life now treated of fallen in love at first sight with half-a-dozen different beauties in church on as many consecutive Sundays. But this was an acute attack, and the dear was as ignorant as a live shell of the effect she was producing. She read her book, got tired of it, looked out of window, glanced *past* me out of mine; and I might have been invisible, or eighty, or a brown-paper parcel, for any notice she took of me. It is well that horses, elephants, and young ladies are not aware of their power. Why, if she had chosen to drop her parasol out of the window, and had turned to me with a "Would you oblige me by picking that up?" it is my belief that I should have precipitated myself, and deemed the opportunity a favor.

That was one idea, not the least rational either, that whirled through my brain amidst a host of others, the most maddening of which was, how nice it would be if we were a newly-married couple starting on our honeymoon!

Fortunately for the business of the office on that day, the journey only lasted for five-and-twenty minutes, at the expiration of which time the train stopped, and the guard came to my window for the tickets. I leaned across for the purpose of taking her bit of pasteboard, but she, like myself, showed a season-ticket. Then we ran into the station, and directly the carriage door was open, I sprang out, to be ready to assist her to alight. I cannot describe the feeling which ran up my arm when, with a graceful smile, she put her little bird of a hand in mine; neither can I explain the dullness which fell upon me when she got into a cab with her portfolio and vanished, leaving me glum as a canary in a darkened cage, till Hope whispered: "She has a season-ticket!" and I partially revived.

Hope had better ground than usual for her insinuations, and when I returned to the station that afternoon, I saw my companion of the morning fluttering into a carriage, up to which I rushed; there was one place vacant, which I secured—*it was opposite to her.* Again I indulged in day-dreams, again I had tied her out of the carriage. One thought spoiled my dinner, and kept me awake that night: Had that been an exceptional day? Did she always intend to go and return by my train? Or was she generally later in the morning and earlier in the afternoon? Alas! for my peace, she proved to be as regular as myself; twice a day I basked for five-and-twenty minutes in her presence, with my brain simmering and my heart stewing—fifty minutes out of every twenty-four hours! If I had been jerked beef it would have softened me; being lamb-like, I was done to rags.

Who was she? What was she? Why did she go up to London every day alone, with a portfolio? Was she a pupil, a teacher, or some sort of professional? A respectable middle-aged person, who might have been either a dowdy lady or a superior housekeeper, met her at the Aitham Station every evening; but no one ever came to escort her in London.

The carriages in the forward compartment of the morning train were at little acquainted, and we constantly rode up alone; when we had company it was generally either the cantankerous drysalter, or the secretary of the Anti-music-and-dancing Society, although occasionally the party was increased by some early Aitham lady, bent on a good day's shopping; but the ten and eleven o'clock trains were the ones principally patronized by the general public.

On entering the carriage where she sat on the fifth morning, I raised my hat, and durst not look towards her again after so rash an act, but sat with my head out of the window, blushing, biting my lips, and repenting my temerity, all the way up to town. However, having once commenced saluting her, I could not well leave off, so I continued a practice which ought to be universal, whenever we enter a carriage where there are ladies, receiving in return a smile and inclination of the head. So now my sensations were doubled; two greetings and two handlings out of the carriage *per diem*—that was my allowance of poison. The respectable middle-aged person evidently noticed that I continually came down with her charge, for I caught her looking at me very intently once or twice, but apparently she read "Warranted not to bite" on my youthful features, for nothing came of her inspection. I was harmless indeed, for at the end of three weeks I had not exchanged the most trivial remark with the object of my affections, much as I longed to get upon speaking terms. Summon what resolution I might, I could not make up my mind to address her. Suppose she should stare and turn away, or snub me in some other manner instinctive to the unprotected female, while the floor of the carriage obstinately refused to open! I durst not risk it. If I could draw her into conversation in the first instance, without directly addressing her, that would be the thing, and I endeavored to accomplish this by attacking third parties sitting next to her, hoping for an opportunity of referring to her opinion in the heat of discussion, but I had no luck. I cried the cantankerous drysalter, who evidently hated me for being younger and better looking than himself, and not giving him a chance of prosecuting me I attacked the secretary, who was plunged in a tract, from which he refused to emerge, though he smiled urbanely and offered me a copy. I shifted the sex, and sought one morning to fraternize with an elderly lady of most benevolent countenance, who, to my horror drew out a trumpet, and fixed it in her ear, observing, "I beg your pardon; I am rather hard of hearing," and I had to shout down the instrument at the top pitch of my voice: "I don't think the day will last," and (to be kept me at it) other equally imbecile observations, which caused my charmer to smile—but at me, I fear not with me.

That I ever came to be on speaking-terms with my fair charmer was literally accidental. I was sitting opposite to her one morning. I with my back to the engine, she facing me, and the train was rushing along at speed, when suddenly we heard three sharp, quick whistles, terminating in a prolonged scream, and the carriages jumped and bumped in a manner which showed that the breaks had been applied. The there was a violent jerk, and the loveliest of her sex was shot into my arms, her exquisite forehead striking my nose with a violence which caused it to bleed. She was so frightened, that she clung to me while I opened the door and got her out, for I knew that another train behind us was due in a few minutes, and did not see the advisability of "sitting still," as "a Railway Director" recommends to be run into. The scene was one of considerable confusion; the speed of the train had been slackened in time to prevent any very serious accident; but bruised faces and confused knee-caps abounded; and you would have said, from the appearance of the passengers gathered on the bank, that a general pugilistic encounter had taken place.

"Are you hurt?" I asked.

"Not at all," she replied; and the ice was broken. We talked of the accident which had happened; of how it might have been prevented; of how serious the consequences had almost been; of what results would have arisen from the train behind catching us up at the moment of collision; of the safest part of the train to undergo accidents in, and the wisest course to pursue in moments of peril of bursting boilers, land-slips, running off line, and breakings down of bridges in general, of my nose and its prospects. We talked till the line was cleared, and all the way up to London, to the very door of the cab into which I handed her.

I thought that perhaps she would feel upset by the fear and excitement, and go home earlier than usual; but no; I found her at the station that evening as usual.

"I hope you have recovered from this morning's shock?" I said, immediately.

"Nearly," she replied. "I am sorry to see that your nose is swollen."

And at it we went again.

It would have been rude not to have spoken on the following morning, but indeed I felt no difficulty about the matter now; and from that day we conversed as freely and comfortably as possible, I growing more hopelessly in love than ever, as I found that the mental qualities of my charmer were as attractive as her physical beauties. Lively, natural, frank as she was, I could not find out her name or anything about her. She always encouraged me to talk about myself, and professed an interest in my affairs and prospects—for we got very friendly, quite thick enough for that—but she did not reciprocate, and I delayed asking her point-blank until I could summon courage to make a declaration of love, when, if it met with a favorable reception, I intended to say, "Dearest, what name may I engrave upon my heart?" or words to that effect.

I saw her for the first time in April, and met her almost daily till the 29th of October, on the morning of which memorable day I at last learned something about her, though not in the way I had arranged.

"You will find it very cold traveling backwards and forwards in the winter. I observed apropos of the waning season.

"Oh, I shall be in a warmer country than this before then," she replied.

"France?"

"No; Spain. I am going out to Edward, now my education is finished, and I am old enough to be married."

"Edward?" I cried.

"Yes," she said, evidently thinking that in the course of our intimacy I had become acquainted with her story, and quite unaware of her own unintended reticence about herself; "you know, my guardian, the kind benefactor who wished me to finish my education in England before I became—before I rejoined him." And she blushed.

Pangs of doubt and jealousy nearly stifled me; I was on the point of declaring my undying worship of the ground she walked on, and learning the certainty of the worst, when the train arrived, and I had only time to say: "I shall miss you very much?"

"And I shall often think of you," she frankly replied. "I hope we shall meet again some day." And she gave me her hand.

What did that action signify? What did her words mean? Was this a leave-taking? Alas! yes. She returned not by the 5:15 that evening, nor did I see her on the following morning, nor on the next, nor ever again.

Some reader may have noticed the following advertisement in the second column of the Times for November 23, 186—:

"PORTFOLIO.—The young lady who rode daily for six months from Aitham to London is implored to communicate with her heart-broken companion. Can he hope? Who and what is Edward?

I inserted that advertisement, to which I never received any answer, and which probably never reached the eyes for which it was intended.

The image of that lovely girl is still fresh, the tones of her voice young in my memory; but what her name was—how "Edward" came to be her guardian—why he lived in Spain—and whether she was, as her words seemed to imply, in training for his wife, I know no more than the reader.

CHILDREN.—Blessed be God for all that the children enjoy. Did you ever think of it, how independent the children are of circumstances? How the children are as happy with a penny toy, with a bit of broken China, a rag-baby, or their mud-pies, as the offspring of the rich with their endless variety of playthings, selected with so much care from the most expensive shops? Do you know how readily children are to find enjoyment in any condition, with a contentment and cheerfulness which grown up people may indeed envy? It is not until they become acquainted with the conventionalities of the world, and find they lack what is most important in the world's eye, that discontent and dissatisfaction enters into the heart.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT SEA.—Two men, named Hall and Grattan, are in custody in San Francisco for an assault and attempt to commit murder at sea. The particulars of the case, as developed by the examination, are singularly dastardly. It seems that the complainant, one Mighells, is the owner of the bark Olympae, which has just returned from a successful voyage to Tahiti, where the cargo was sold. Mighells hired Hall to bring the vessel to this port, and Grattan was installed as his mate. They both knew that the owner was in possession of about $7,000 in French bills and other money, and it would seem that the robbery of this sum was the incentive to the foul attempt. On the 21st instant, when about 400 miles distant, they undertook to throw Mighells overboard, but the sailors interfered and compelled the captain to tow the vessel into port.—*Exchange.*

REMEDY FOR THE CROUP.—This terrible disease, fatal in so many cases to children, might have been arrested in many instances, where it has proved fatal, if parents would have ready at all times a phial, containing two ounces of squills, forty grains of ipecacuana, one grain of tartar emetic; and, when the disease is announced by a hollow, ringing cough, resembling rather a bark than a cough, give a teaspoonful of the above mixture every ten minutes until free vomiting ensues. The above prescription was obtained from an eminent physician, and is published for the benefit especially, of parents and others in the country, not within the reach of immediate aid.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

THE FAMOUS SPOTTSYLVANIA TREE.—The stump of the famous tree cut down by bullets at Spottsylvania House, last May, has been appropriately mounted and placed upon the porch of the War Department, as indisputable evidence of the truth of a statement which has been generally discredited in reference to the incessant storm of lead on the 2nd Corps' front during the 2d of May. The stump measured nearly two feet in diameter, and is presented to the Department by General Miles, who commanded a division of the 2nd Corps during the eventful Spottsylvania days.

A GOOD RULE.—A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour, and after this I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity.

EXTRAORDINARY WEDDING.—At St. John's Church, Pembroke Dock, England, on the 4th ult., were joined together in the bonds of matrimony a couple whose united ages reached no less than 164 years. The bride was Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, aged 84, who had been married four times before, and the bridegroom was Mr. T. Wade, who is, we believe, only four years younger than his wife.

SHOW ME A RADICAL.—A well-dressed fellow walked into a room where they were talking politics, and stretching himself up to his full height, exclaimed in a loud voice, "Where is a radical? Show me a radical, gentlemen, and I'll show you a liar!" In an instant a man exclaimed, "I am a radical, sir!" "You are? "Yes sir, I am!" "Well, just step around the corner with me, and I'll show you a fellow who said I couldn't find a radical in the ward. Ain't he a liar, I should like to know?"

AN OLD PIONEER GONE.—Richard Robinson, an old and respected citizen, died at his residence, in San Francisco, on Thursday, as we learn by the *Bay.* He was for a long time reporter in the Police Court, and his disease was no doubt contracted in the poorly ventilated Court room, where he spent much of his time, earning barely enough to support his family. He was a sailor on the flag ship, under Admiral Wilkes, in his great exploring expedition, and during that time was exposed to many perils and hardships.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1865.

Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on,
The Stars and Stripes are up for Liberty,
Flag of the Nation--Talisman of the Free,
Ours'd be the hand that dares to pull thee down.

WE are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the citizens of this place at the Golden Eagle Hall on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, to consider matters connected with the Union Church. The Ladies are requested to attend.

BALL.—On Thursday evening last about one hundred of the ladies and gentlemen of this place and vicinity attended the Firemen's Ball given at the theater. The dance was enjoyed till about four o'clock yesterday morning, and we are informed by those who attended that it was all it could be wished. The supper, which was given at the Dutch Flat Hotel, was enjoyed with zest seldom witnessed, by the participants of the dance. Dancing will create an appetite, and Seffens will spread before his guests such delicious viands that seldom fail to satisfy all who are fortunate enough to extend their extremities under his mahogany. The ball was given for the purpose of aiding to raise money to purchase hose and a reel-carriage for the town. About fifty-five tickets were sold, making the gross receipts $275, which added to the amount collected by subscription would bring the sum up in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars, an amount too small to answer the purpose for which it was raised by abont three hundred dollars. We are sorry to learn that some of our citizens gave this enterprise the cold shoulder; men who should have been the first to aid in the successful accomplishment of the project even if they did not originate it. However, combativeness is so fully developed in some people that they would not enjoy good health if they failed to oppose everything started. Their rule is opposition, and they oppose to be consistent.

☞ SINCE our last issue both the Congress of the United States and our own Legislature have met. President Johnson delivered his message to both houses of Congress on Monday, the 4th instant. The message is said to be very voluminous, filling nine columns of the Chicago *Tribune*, and has not yet been transmitted over the wires. The meagre synopsis which has reached us, form no basis upon which to comment, and we shall have to content ourself with waiting for the document itself. Up to our present writing, Friday, four o'clock P. M., the Governor had not sent in his biennial message, it will probably be sent to both houses to-day.

MONOPOLY BROKEN UP.—We are gratified to learn that the telegraph monopoly which has been enjoyed by a few papers in the State has been broken up. Now all can have a fair chance, and the patronage of the people to any paper will depend upon the ability and judgment of the conductors. Heretofore, no paper could get the dispatches until after the publication of the papers that held the exclusive right to receive them, making it obligatory upon all who wished to get the latest news to subscribe to either one or the other of those papers. We still progress.

THANKS.—To Mr. Henry Burckhalter, who has just started a fruit, vegetable and poultry store, for a fine, large chicken, which was hugely enjoyed by us on Thursday last. Our town has long been in want of a place similar to that opened by Mr. Burckhalter, where can be found at all times vegetables, poultry, fish, fruit, etc., in all their varietes, *fresh*, giving our hotels, restaurants and families an opportunity of supplying themselves with all the delicacies of the season at our doors. His place is opposite Messrs. Adler and Hudepohl's where he will be pleased to have all give him a call. For further particulars, see advertisement. This is a pretty good notice, but then the chicken was large, tender and juicy.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—Mr. Phillip Farr will give one of his pleasant parties at his residence on Monday evening, January 1st, proximo, to which he cordially invites all who have a *penchant* for "tripping the light fantastic." Every preparation will be made for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Persons who have heretofore neglected to pay their County and State taxes, will see by a notice in our advertising columns, that there is just one more chance left to keep out of a law suit, which is by paying the Treasurer the amount due before the 20th of the present month.

NOT DEAD.—Sheriff Warden, of Mendocino county, was not murdered, as reported, and we are out and injured to the extent of a handsome obituary notice.—*Stars and Stripes.*

WE are in the same boat. But we take our notice back, if Lew. is not dead; and shall keep it to publish when he does die.

WE accept of the apology of the editor of the *Stars and Stripes* about the County and the Railroad; but he cites mighty bad authority when he refers to our "other neighbor" in Auburn. That concern is not considered the highest authority in these diggings; especially upon political matters.

SENTENCED.—John Farron, one of the robbers of the dead on the Yosemite, and who was indicted with John McDonald alias John McGuire, for grand larceny, plead "guilty," and on Saturday last was sentenced to a term of five years in the State Prison at San Quentin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Oscar Dewey, an esteemed resident of San Jose, died very suddenly, on Monday night last, of heart disease. Mr. Dewey was for many years a resident of Placer county, and leaves many friends at Iowa Hill to mourn his early death.

PASSPORTS ABOLISHED.—Hereafter no more passports will be required by the Provost Marshal at San Francisco, from parties leaving for Mexico.

VERY PROPER.—The Legislature adjourned over till Friday in order to keep Thanksgiving day on Thursday last. Good for our "grave and reverent Signors."

☞ WE see that Mr. Sumner has offered a bill in the Congress of the United States by which juries are to be formed one-half of Africans where the African population amount to *one-sixth* of the entire population, and the balance of whites. What the ultimate object of the Senator is, in offering what seems to us a most unjust and unreasonable provision in favor of the African, we confess we are utterly unable to even surmise. We had supposed that the Africans, who by reason of the Emancipation Proclamation, have been freed from slavery, would be protected in all their rights, social, political and religions. Acknowledging this, and contending for it, we nevertheless think the late slaves who have been emancipated should arrive at a certain degree of intelligence before they are invested with the elective franchise. It is needless to point out the abuses to which an indiscriminate admission of the Africans to ALL the rights of an American citizen at the present time and in their present degraded and ignorant condition would bring upon us.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sumner in forming grand and petit juries, to our mind, has many objections, and is subject to almost the identical obnoxious features as allowing the negroes to vote before they are prepared to do so by training and education. The intelligence necessary to become a good juryman would be a sufficient guarantee to the possessor to vote at all elections which may occur. We oppose the idea of forcing the negro, unprepared, into a position where intelligence, experience and sound judgment are required. There is sufficient honesty left in the Caucassian race to fully meet all emergencies which may be presented without invoking the aid of ignorant Africans in the premises. Then the bill is manifestly prejudicial to the whites; it says that "one-half of the jury shall be composed of Africans where the population in any section is composed of one-sixth Africans." Why not provide that where foreign-born citizens are to be tried, that the jury be composed entirely or equally of persons born in the same country? What is the object of the bill, or how will it work when passed, if passed at all? Does Mr. Sumner think that there is not sufficient intelligence or honor in our white citizens that he is anxious to induct the negro with all his ignorance, superstitions and prejudices into positions the most important to every community and society. Let the negro inform himself, and then, if he should be thought fit and worthy, he can receive, in addition to the liberty he now enjoys, the great boon for which every honest, intelligent man is ready to make great sacrifices that they may exercise.

We not only oppose giving the negroes—in their present ignorant condition—the elective franchise, but are in favor of restricting all—both native and foreign-born—to the standard that an amount of knowledge, which shall be prescribed by each State government, be required before they are allowed to vote. Inaugurate this rule, and we at once make education the indispensable ladder by which all are to climb to the hight and dignity of an American citizen, enjoying all the rights and privileges of that select and honorable class.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the San Francisco *Flag*, of the 5th inst., that on Monday last about three o'clock, as the steamer Jennie McNear was on her down trip from Petaluma, a boy about 18 years of age, whose name is Geo. Stevens, was knocked overboard and drowned. The circumstances of the case were these: Just before the boat left, the boy came to the Captain and told him that he had no money, and wanted to come to San Francisco. The Captain was, unfortunately for him, too kind, and gave him the pass. When the boat reached a point about opposite "The Brothers," in the bay, the boy was leaning over the port guard, on the lower forward deck, talking to Edward Moore, a discharged volunteer, when the boat gave a little lurch to the port and started, in some manner, a heavy buggy, which was standing about the middle of the deck, which struck the soldier and the boy, knocking them both overboard, and splitting the guard rail, went overboard itself. The boat was instantly stopped and backed, and a boat promptly lowered; but the steamer being under full headway at the time of the accident, some ten minutes were consumed before her boat reached the struggling man and boy. A boat from a schooner, which happened to be within a short distance of the spot when the accident occurred, lowering a boat, succeeded in saving the soldier, but the boy had gone down for the last time. The boats rowed round for a half hour or more, but nothing more could be seen of the unfortunate boy. Every effort was made by the officers of the boat to rescue him, but of no avail. No one on the boat knew the boy's name. From his previous conversation with the soldier, it would seem he was alone in this country, without money or friends. Poor fellow! his troubles are over. He sleeps peacefully now, beneath the green waves of the bay.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—The season of suicides has again set in, and yesterday morning, says the San Francisco *Call*, of Wednesday last, another was added to the long list of victims of the infatuation to embrace a premature and violent death. In this instance it is a very young man, and one who, in his sphere, had reached distinction and was highly respected. His name was Robert Howard, and he has for some time been Foreman of Broderick Engine Co. No. 1. He was also Orderly Sergeant of Company K, Ellsworth Rifles, C. M. He was discovered dead in his bed yesterday morning, and from papers found in his possession, there is no doubt that he committed suicide. He was engaged to be married yesterday to a young lady; but it seems that some disagreement between himself and the mother of his betrothed, had deeply affected him. The night before last, he seemed in his usual health and spirits, and as he was going to the Engine House, where he slept, he left word with a friend to wake him up at nine o'clock. In his wallet a number of cards were found, all containing messages indicative of a determination to kill himself. One of these asks "—— to tell —— that I will die for her, but I will be with her all the time." His name and birthplace, and that, of his betrothed, are on several of the cards, showing that he was a native of New York City, and born May 12, 1842; and his affianced a native of Boston, born May 9, 1850. There is no doubt that Howard poisoned himself in a fit of despair, because the mother of his betrothed opposed the match.

THE CURSE OF CALIFORNIA.

Two per cent. a month is the vampyre that sucks out the life-blood of enterprise in this State. With such rates of interest, high rents and high prices generally, naturally follow. Our mines, except those that pay large profits are left undeveloped. We manufacture little or nothing, as compared with other States with far less facilities. Our farms are unimproved. The rich are becoming richer, and poor poorer. Our outgoing steamers are crowded to excess with those who are leaving our State for good. The bankers and capitalists of California, in their inordinate greed for rapid gains, are virtually "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

We are well aware that most of the leading papers of this State decry the idea that there is any lack of industrial enterprise among the people caused by a pressing want of capital at reasonable rates of interest. But such papers are invariable found laboring in the interests of the bankers and capitalists by upholding our hard money system, to the exclusion of the national curreney. They are biased in favor of capital, and cannot understand the real needs of the country.

We respectfully submit that it is neither profitable nor possible for the people of this State to engage in the varied manufacturing enterprise, which are the life of the Eastern States, upon capital commanding twenty-four per cent. per annum interest. What branch of manufacturing industry can pay such a rate per cent. in addition to the heavy burden of State and national taxes? The question applies with equal if not greater force to every manner of industrial enterprise, excepting, of course, banking and other forms of gambling. A farmer, rich only in land, remarked to us the other day, that if he could obtain money at reasonable rates as it may be had in the *loyal* States—(he held that we were not loyal in repudiating the national currency)—he would not hesitate to expend upon his farm from five thousand to seven thousand dollars in improvements, which improvements would enhance the value of his property double the amount expended. We could cite a number of similar cases.

With the termination of the war we had reason to expect a large addition to our population; but instead of that, the emigration has been the other way. California ought to be, today, the best State in the Union for eastern capital to seek investment in; will some two per cent. hard money man inform us why it is the poorest? With our undeveloped mines of inexhaustible wealth, our advantages of soil and climate, why is it that no business but legalized gambling pays? Our answer would be—Because two per cent. a month is inimitable to industrial pursuits. We want a cheap capital—a desideratum within our reach whenever we adopt the national currency.

Our agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests are languishing for want of money. Our gold is sent abroad in exchange for wares that we should manufacture at home. We are getting poorer every day; and stupid political economists tell us that this condition of things is just as it should be. If we would not become wholly brankrupt, we should remove the barriers, and permit the currency of the nation to flow in upon us, reducing gold to the condition of a commodity, and agreeing, one and all, to transact our business on a greenback basis.—*San Jose Mercury,*

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A man named Lyman S. Mudgett, formerly of this city, but recently of the State of Nevada, committed suicide last evening, having first made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife. Mrs. Mudgett has recently resided at Woodland, Yolo county, while her husband has for two years or more been engaged in driving a fast freight wagon at Virginia City or Austin. On the 9th of November, at Woodland, the wife commenced a suit for divorce, alleging abandonment and desertion as the foundation for the application. The official notice of this suit probably brought the husband to Sacramento, he having arrived here two or three days ago. Yesterday Mrs. Mudgett also came to this city, and visited the family of E. F. Woodward, with whom she is related, and who live on E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Mudgett spent the early part of the evening with some of his friends at Camp's saloon, at Twelfth and J streets, and seemed to be entirely calm and self-possessed. Soon after 8 o'clock he visited the house of Woodward, where he met his wife for the first time since his arrival in the city. After a short conversation of a general character in the sitting-room between husband and wife and the family, Mrs. Mudgett stepped into the parlor. The husband followed her in and closed the door. A conversation ensued, in which it is reported that he asked her to live with him again, and promised to take care of her to the best of his ability, and that she refused to assent to his proffer. A scuffle and commotion was soon heard in the room. Henry Leet, father of Mrs. Woodard, opened the door; but while in the act a pistol shot was heard. As he opened the door the light was blown out. Leet lit it again as quickly as possible, and on again entering the parlor found Mrs. Mudgett lying on the floor and the husband standing up a short distance from her. Mudgett at once placed a pistol to his own head, fired and immediately fell. It became apparent at once that the last shot fired had done its work effectually. A pair of deringer pistols had been used, both of which were found on the floor. Mudgett had placed the last pistol to his head near the top of the right ear. The ball passed upward and backward, tearing the skull in a frightful manner scattering the brains over the floor and about the room. Mrs. Mudgett was not dead, and it soon appeared that her wound was one which will not be likely to prove fatal. Dr. Oatman was sent for, and on examination he found that the bullet discharged at Mrs. Mudgett had not broken the skull, but strangely enough had lodged between the cranium and the scalp on the right side of the back part of the head, from which point he extracted it, flattened out like a coin. How such a result could have been produced it is impossible to conjecture. Mrs. Mudgett's statement is that after the conversation in the parlor her husband seized her by the hair of the head with one hand, and with the other placed the muzzle of the pistol against her head. After snapping it once or twice, the load was discharged and she fell. At this time there was no light in the room, and the husband appears to have waited until the light was brought to assure himself that his wife was dead before attempting to destroy his own life. He had in one of his pockets a vial of laudanum. Mrs. Mudgett had a silver comb in her hair, and it is possible that she is indebted to the comb for her life, although there is no evidence, we understand, of the bullet having struck it. Mudgett is said to have told a friend a few days ago that he was going to San Francisco—that he had left a carpet sack at Toll's Hotel, and that if he did not return, the carpet sack would contain an explanation of the absence. He seems to have reconsidered his intentions of going to San Francisco. The complaint in the divorce suit shows that the parties were married November 6, 1850, in the county of Clinton, New York. They lived together until September, 1863, having in the meantime come to California. At the last named date in Yolo county, the defendant abandoned plaintiff and left the State. The parties have two children—one named Halsey Mudgett, aged 14 years, and one named Ellsworth Mudgett, aged 3 years.—*Sac. Union, Dec. 6th.*

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—We learn from our Baltimore exchanges that the citizens are making arrangements to erect a monument over the remains of Edgar A. Poe, which repose in the Presbyterian burying-ground, corner of Fayette and Green streets.

EXCITING RACE.—Last night about 9 o'clock, a Chinaman who thought that Wursburg & Brother had more pantaloons than necessary, made a snatch at a bundle of unmentionables, when Wursburg also asserted a claim, when the Chinaman thinking he would have to relinquinch his claim, did so and beat a hasty retreat, followed by three or four. John, however, proved himself equal to the emergency, distantcing his pursuers, and retiring into the shades of darkness.

DUTCH FLAT MARKETS.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY BY F. BURCKHALTER.

DUTCH FLAT, Dec. 9, 1865.

The following prices are given upon strictly a cash basis, or satisfactory town acceptances:

FLOUR—Is very firm at $4 75 @ $5 00 per 100 lbs. with brisk sales.
BARLEY.—We note a slight advance on account of late rains and bad roads. Good feed is selling at $2 25 @ $2 50 ₱ 100 lbs.
POTATOES—Bodega and No. 1 Mission, $3 @ $3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Mountain potatoes at $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.
WHEAT, per one hundred pounds, $3 @ $3 50.
BACON—Extra clear Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs $32 50 @ $35.
HAMS—₱ lb 30 @ 32 cents.
SUGAR, Crushed, Circle A, ₱ bll., 18½ cents ₱ lb
" " ₱ bbl. 19@19½ " ₱ lb
ISLAND do ₱ bbl., as per quality, 14 @ 15½ ₱ lb
BUTTER, per keg, as per quality, 45 @ 48 cents ₱ lb
DRIED APPLES, ₱ bbl., strictly No. 1, 18c ₱ lb
DRIED PEACHES, ₱ 100 lb California No. 1, 17 ₱ lb
CANDLES, ₱ box, 20 lbs. $5 75 @ 6 25, as in best quality.
KEROSENE OIL.—Is selling at $6 00 ₱ tin of 5 gallons. Retailing at $1 50 ₱ gallon.
GREEN CORN, ₱ case, 2 dozen, 2 ₱ cans, $2 00.
TOMATOES, ₱ case, 2 dozen, 2 ₱ cans, $3 50.
SOAP—Bartlett's Pale Family—$2 75 ₱ box of 20 lbs.

TOYS! TOYS!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TOYS FOR THE coming Holidays. Drums, Wagons, Horses, Dolls, Whistles, Bugles, Rattles, &c., &c., at the POST OFFICE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF BEAUtiful Holiday presents, among which are superb Bibles, handsomely bound poetical works, Albums, etc., at the POST OFFICE.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity are respectfully informed that I will give a Social Ball on

Monday Evening, January 1st, 1865,

To which they are invited.

PHILIP FARR.

☞ Invitation tickets will be issued at an early day.

ATTENTION FIREMEN!

Notice is hereby given that the second regular monthly meeting of Reliance Hose Company, No. 1 will be held at Armory Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term, and transacting such other business as may come before meeting, on Monday evening, Dec. 11th, 1865, at 7½ o'clock.

By Order of the Company.

CHAS. W. PEDLER, Sec'y.

Poultry, Fruit and Vegetables.

HENRY BURCKHALTER respectfully announces to the citizens that he has just opened the store opposite the stone store of Messrs. Adler & Hudepohl where he will keep a good stock of

Poultry, Fruit and Vegetables,

always on hand. A call from families and others respectfully solicited. dec1-tf

NOTICE.

THE DELINQUENT TAX LIST OF THE COUNTY of Placer and State of California having been returned to me by the Tax Collectors of the several Revenue Districts, and by me deposited with the District Attorney; notice is hereby given that if the delinquent taxes specified therein are not paid to the County Treasurer within twenty days from the date hereof, action will be commenced by the said District Attorney for the collection of such taxes and costs.

WALTER B. EYON, County Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Placer Co., }
December 8, 1865. } 3w

Lebanon Mining Company, Prospect Hill, Placer County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A MEETing of the Trustees of the above named Company, held at the office of company on Prospect Hill, Placer county, on the 4th day of December, 1865, an assessment of Four dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable to the Secretary, at his office on Prospect Hill, Placer county. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the first day of January, 1866, will be advertised as delinquent, and unless payment be made before, will be sold on the 24th day of January, 1866, to pay the delinquent assessments together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. H. D. KELLER, Secretary.

December 5th, 1865. 1m

Union Gold and Silver Mining Company, Excelsior District, Nevada County.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above-named company, on account of assessments, levied August 14th, 1865, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Am't
J S Jones	not issued	5	$ 5 00
Wm Pinneman	47	1	1 00
"	48	1	1 00
"	49	1	1 00
"	50	1	1 00
B H Bartlett	80	5	5 00
J D Hilton	"	10	10 00
J Robinson	"	10	10 00
O Freeman	63	2½	2 50

And in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 9th day of November, 1865, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in United States gold coin, in front of the office of the company, in Dutch Flat, Placer county, on the 20th day of November, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to pay said delinquent assessments, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Nov11tds E. B. BOUST, Secretary.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 14th day of December.

By Order of the Board of Trustees.

E. B. BOUST, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

A Steam Engine Eight and a half inch bore and 24 inch stroke, two boilers 34 inches inches diameter and 20 feet long, Muley Saw and Saw Mill irons complete. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address, MT. PLEASANT SAW MILL CO., Oct. 24, 1865. no4-3m Iowa Hill

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Excelsior Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co., Excelsior District, Nevada county, will be held on the 4th day of December, 1865, at the Company's office in Dutch Flat. A full attendance is requested.

By Order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN MEYER, Sec'y.

The above meeting is postponed till Monday, December 11th, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M. J. MEYER, Sec'y.

JUST RECEIVED

DR. D. W. STRONG,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

HAS Just Received at the Dutch Flat Drug Store, a large and well-selected stock of FRESH DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
ECLECTIC AND PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES,
SUSPENSARIES,
HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
STATIONERY,
FINE CIGARS,
TOBACCO, &c.,
Also:
WHITE LEAD,
PAINT OILS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES and
TURPENTINE.

Besides a large assortment of COAL OIL, Lamps, and Kerosene Lamp Chimneys.

All of which will be disposed of

Cheap for Cash.

Cheaper than any other establishment in the county.

All the goods are of the best quality, and have been selected with the greatest care, and purchasers can therefore rely upon obtaining a good article at a less price than a poor article would be sold for elsewhere. CALL AND SEE.

Family Groceries.

Of the choicest quality, such as cannot be found at any other place in town, for sale cheap.

In connection with the above, I intend keeping on hand at all times a good assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry.

Which will be sold at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere in the State. apr1tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JOHN H. BOKE, N. G.

W. H. KEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

LIBANUS CHAPTER, No. [illegible], A. M., meets at their hall in Iowa Hill every Thursday on or preceding the full moon of each month. Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to visit.

J. H. NEFF, H. P.

W. D. HAWKNOCK, Sec'y. [ja7]

DIVINE SERVICE.

UNION CHURCH.—There will be preaching at the Union Church to-morrow at half past ten o'clock, A. M., and half-past seven o'clock, P. M., by Rev. J. A. Johnson.

Sabbath School at the Union Church at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching every Sunday at half-past ten, A. M., and at seven, P. M. SEATS FREE.

Sabbath School at the Church at half-past one o'clock, P. M. R. PECK, Pastor.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

J. H. LAKAMP respectfully announces to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity that he has recently returned from San Francisco where he purchased an excellent assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods!

Of a most superior quality and make, which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

Silk, Marino, and Shaker Flannel Undershirts, Drawers and Hose,
Davis & Jones' Patent White Shirts,
Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Collars, Vests, Gloves and Scarfs.
Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses & Children's Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

The assortment in this department is the largest and best to be found in town, consisting in the finest dress boots and shoes, with a large stock of

Miners' Gum and Leather Boots,

Of the best quality and make. Persons in want of articles in my line are invited to call and examine the stock. no4-tf

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES!

CONTINUE RIGHT!

AT BURCKHALTER'S.

CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE,

TIN AND WOODWARE,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS AND BURNERS.

A large assortment of the latest improved paterns, at

BURCKHALTER'S.

KEROSINE OIL,

Lard Oil,
Machine Oil,
Neats-foot Oil,
and Boiled Oils.

A large stock from fresh importations at

BURCKHALTER'S.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO!

Continue to receive regular invoices of the best CIGARS from the East, and the most favorite brands of

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

TO WHICH

the attention of dealers as well as consumers is invited.

BURCKHALTER, appreciating friends, now offers

The Largest Assortment of FAMILY AND HOTEL SUPPLIES

OUTSIDE OF SACRAMENTO,

At Prices that Defy Competition!

His Stock consists of

Family,
Miners,
and Hotel,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

together with a large assortment of

HADWARE,
CHAINS,
BOLTS,
DRILLS,
PICK,
AND STEEL,

For Mills and Miners.

LIQUORS, LIQUORS!

The assortment of fine

Old Brandies,
Wines,
Whiskey,
Syrups, &c.,

is acknowledged the best in the County. Saloons and first buyers would do well to call and examine my stock before sending down below or buying elsewhere, as my facilities enable me to offer articles in this line at

Unprecedented Low Figures

AT BURCKHALTER'S.

C. A. RICHARDSON,

—Dealer in—

Cigars, Tobacco, Fresh Fruits, Confectionery, and assorted Nick Nacks,

MAIN STREET, GOLD RUN, PLACER COUNTY.

In connection with the above business, the proprietor has opened a

BARBER SHOP

Where persons can avail themselves of the luxuries of a good shave at their convenience. oc28-tf

AWAKE, YE SONS OF DARKNESS!

WE call the attention of the Merchants of Dutch Flat and its vicinity to the following programme, which will be carried out, rain or shine, and that is, to sell goods **cheap.** We offer the finest selected stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS, GLOBES, WICKS, Etc.
Also,
Petroleum, Sperm, Lard, Polar, and other Oils.

PARAFFINE MACHINERY OIL!

Which is superior to anything ever introduced for lubricating purposes. Engineers would do well to give it a trial.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

COAL OIL COOKING STOVES!

For simplicity, Economy, and Perfection of operation they are unrivalled!

☞ Give us one Chance.

DELL, CRANNA & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

oc28-1y 511, 513 and 515 Front Street, San Francisco.

"ESSEX,"

Corner of Main and Virginia streets, GOLD RUN, CALIFORNIA.

O. W. HOLEENBECK..... PROPRIETOR

THIS new and spacious Billiard Saloon, which has just been fitted up in first rate style, is now open to the public, and will be constantly stocked with the best

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

that can be purchased on the Pacific coast.

A polite and attentive bar-keeper always in attendance to wait upon visitors. je3-tf

A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,

WIRE ROPE Manufacturers, No. 412 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mining Companies, and others using rope, are informed that Wire Rope is Stronger, More Durable and Very Much Cheaper than any other kind of Rope, and it is not affected by atmospheric changes. We manufacture of every length and size.

Round Wire Rope.

Of IRON and STEEL, for hoisting purposes, Ferry Ropes and Derrick Guys.

Tiller Wire Rope.

For Small Gear, for DERRICK FALL ROPES, very Durable and Light, with Suitable Hooks.

Flat Wire Rope.

For Hoisting from mines. Small sizes for Pump Belts. GALVANIZED IRON WIRE ROPE, for Stays and Guys.

IRON AND COPPER WIRE CORD, for Hanging Window Sashes—Signal Cords, &c.

☞ And would refer to the many Companies who are using our Ropes, throughout California and the adjoining States, as to its strength, &c., forwarded on application to the manufacturers. 06-6mis

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

R. H. McDONALD. J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Corner of Sansome and Pine
Streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Sacramento and San Francisco.

139 J street, Cor. Sansome and Pine sts. 139 J street.

We most respectfully invite the attention of

DRUGGISTS, DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, MERCHANTS, MILLMEN, ASSAYERS, BREWERS, SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS and others,

To our well-assorted stock of articles in their line of business:

Drugs and Medecines,	Herbs and Fluid Extricts,
Paints and Oils,	Corks, every variety,
Dental Goods,	Acids,
Surgical Instruments,	Marble Dust,
Elastic Stockings,	Plaster,
Trusses and Supporters,	Blue Stone,
Druggists' Glassware,	Sal. Ammoniac,
Irish Moss,	Copperas,
Leeches,	Retorts and Crucibles,

Together with a complete assortment in the Drug line.

Our Senior Partner is now residing at the East, giving his personal attention to the purchasing and shipping of supplies. We are thereby enabled to furnish goods of the **First Quality at Very Low Prices.** We will not be undersold by any house in California.

We would respectfully solicit those dealing in our line to examine and price our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
Sacramento and San Francisco.
oc21-y

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
SACRAMENTO
—AND—
SAN FRANCISCO.
Importers of

DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Teeth, Gold Foil, Forceps of all Kinds, Dental Cases, all sizes, with and without Instrument; Vulcanizers, and all Materials for doing Vulcanite Work; Burrs, Drills and Excavators; Anatomical Preparations,

IN SHORT EVERYTHING USED BY THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

Our Stock was never better than at present.

BOOKS.

We have constantly on hand all the

Standard Works on Dentistry.

Are Agents for the "DENTAL COSMOS," published in Philadelphia, which is the best monthly work on Dentistry published.

The Dental profession can rely upon having their orders filled in the best possible manner and with dispatch.

R. H. McDONLD & CO.,
oc21-y Sacramento and San Francisco.

HARNESS,

$25 to $350 per set.

SADDLES,

$5 to $100 each.

BRIDLES,

AT

HYDE & McCLENNEN'S,
227 Montgomery Street,
RUSS BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO

a splendid assortment

OF

SADDLERY GOODS,

AT PRICES

25 Per Cent. Less than any House on the Pacific Coast.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED at a commission.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT made to Livery Stables. je17 3m

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP.

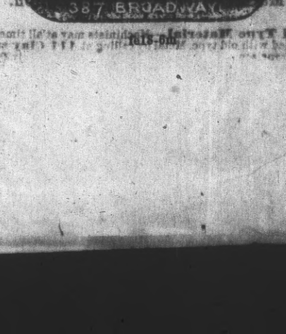
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets, Dutch Flat, Cal.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased this Favorite Market, will keep always on hand the best

Beef, Pork, Mutton and Home-made Sausage,

Which will be supplied to customers at the lowest market rates. Every accommodation guaranteed to the public.

April 8, 1865. tf CONRAD ROTH.



DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

UNION COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

D. L. ALLEN.....Township No. 1
G. D. ALDRICH.....Township No. 2
WM. SEXTON.....Township No. 3
E. B. BOUST.....Township No. 4
A. G. READ.....Township No. 5
B. D. BURT.....Township No. 6
M. H. POWER.....Township No. 7
H. L. KILBURN.....Township No. 8
J. T. KINCAID.....Township No. 9
M. WALDRON.....Township No. 10
M. C. WINCHESTER.....County at Large.
JAMES R. HALE.....County at Large.
N. W. BLANCHARD.....County at Large.

TWO OFFICES AT THE SAME TIME.—The San Francisco *Alta* is considerably exercised over the action of George S. Evans, who was elected to the State Senate, afterwards was appointed Adjutant General of the State, and now occupies a seat in the State Senate. We rather think the *Alta* right; Evans should either have been one or the other, Senator or Adjutant, and be content with the office he decided upon holding. The *Alta* says:

The Sacramento *Union* announces that George S. Evans has resigned the position of Adjutant General for the purpose of resuming his seat in the State Senate, and the statement is no doubt correct, since the Governor has not called an election to fill a vacancy for the place which Evans held at the last session. He was elected in 1863, for the counties of Tuolumne and Mono, and drew the long term, so that he was entitled to the place of Senator until December, 1867. In the Spring of 1864, however, very soon after the adjournment, he was appointed to the position of Adjutant General, which office he held for a year and a half. He has not been elected Senator since he was Adjutant General, but claims his Senatorial seat under the election of 1863. The question arises whether he could be both Adjutant General and Senator at the same time. The answer must be in the negative. Either all his acts as Adjutant General have been void, or he should be excluded from the Senate. The third article of our State Constitution says:

"The powers of the Government of the State of California shall be divided into three separate departments,—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others."

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that this clause is mandatory, not advisory. It must be obeyed strictly, and all acts done in violation of it are and must remain void. It will be remembered that in the year 1850 there were three Justices in the County Court, and under an act of the Legislature they had the control of the County business, now given to the Supervisors. In this county the Judges purchased certain land for county purposes, including the Monumental Engine Lot on Brenham Place, and incurred a debt for its payment. The validity of that debt was tested in the case of Laffan vs San Francisco, in the Supreme Court, which tribunal decided in the opinion, the soundness of which has never been doubted that the control of the financial business of the county and the purchase of land are not judicial in their nature, that the Act conferring such power on them was unconstitutional, and that all their acts of that character were void. The debt therefore, had not legal existence. The principle is the same in this case.

It is plain that the duties of the Adjutant General belong to the Executive Department. All the military affairs, and the persons charged with supervising them are executive in their nature. It follows that the acceptance of the appointment of Adjutant General was, in contemplation of the law, a resignation of the Senatorship, or that all his acts in the former capacity, including the signing of warrants, the auditing of accounts, and the receipt of money for his supposed official services, are void. He either was not Adjutant General or he is not Senator. He could not be both at once. Neither the statute or any judicial decision with which we are acquainted determines clearly whether his acceptances of the appointment of Adjutant General was valid, but we are disposed to believe that it was, and that it was virtually a resignation of the Senatorship. In the case of Laffan vs San Francisco, the Supreme Court held that the Justices retained their judicial character, but in that case they did not accept distinct legislative offices, but were clothed *ex officio*, with certain legislative offices. In this instance the facts are different. There has been a notorious acceptance of a distinctive executive office. It has often happened that members of the Assembly, after the close of the session, but during the year for which they are elected, have accepted local executive and judicial offices, the acceptance having been generally regarded by lawyers, so far as we have heard, as an implied resignation of the legislative office. We trust that this question will be settled authoritatively, so that we may know what acts and documents are valid, and what are not, and how many other offices a Senator may hold in the interval between the sessions.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The following is the address of the President to the people of Mississippi, dated Washington November 7th:

C. G. Humphreys, Governor of Mississippi: The troops will be drawn from Mississippi, when, in the opinion of the Government, peace, and civil authority have been restored and can be maintained without them. Every step will be taken while they are there, to enforce strict order and subornination to civil authority. There can be no other or greater assurance given then has heretofore been on the part of the President Government. There is no concession required on the part of the people of Mississippi or the Legislature other than loyal compliance with the laws of the United States, and the adoption of such measures giving protection to all freedmen or freemen, in person and property without regard to color, as will entitle them to resume all their constitutional rights in the Federal Union. The people of Mississippi may feel well assured that there is no disposition on the part of the Government to arbitrarily dictate what should be done, but, on the contrary, it wishes to simply and kindly advise a policy that is believed will result well for all the relations which should exist between the states composing the Federal Union. It is hoped they will appreciate and feel well towards the suggestions herein made, for they are offered in that spirit which should pervade the bosoms of all those who desire harmony and a thorough restoration of the Union. There must be confidence between the Government and the states; and while the Government confides in the people, the people must have faith in the Government. This must be mutual or reciprocal, or all that has been done will be thrown away.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

A NEW LAMP FOR MINES.—Messrs. Dumas and Benoit have obtained a prize from the Academy of Sciences at Paris, for a photo-electric lamp, to be used in mines. It is composed of a generator of electricity, a coil and tubes; by these means a stratified electric light is produced, which allows the workmen to see about them in the coal galleries. The generator is composed of discs moistened with a solution of bichromate of potash. The whole apparatus is very portable, and it is found the cost will not exceed half a farthing per hour. A larger and more complicated lamp has been made, which may eventually be used with the same safety to miners.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

The California Legislature, now in session, consists as below named. Those marked with a star are hold-over Senators, and in a few instances seats will be contested on account of the soldiers' vote:

THE SENATE.

Alameda county—Henry Robinson.
Alpine and Amador—G.W. Seaton, deceased, (vacancy.)
Butte and Plumas—Seneca Ewer, F. M. Smith. *
Calaveras—Thos. Hardy, W. H. Leonard. *
Colusa and Tehama—John A. Rush. *
Contra Costa and Marin—Chas. B. Porter. *
Del Norte, Humboldt and Klamath—S. P. Wright. *
El Dorado—Jas. Johnson, F. L. Maddox. *
Fresno and Tulare—J. W. Freeman.
Los Angeles—P. Banning.
Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus—W. S. Montgomery. *
Mono and Tuolumne—Oliver Wolcott, G. S. Evans. *
Napa, Lake and Mendocino—C. Hartson. *
Nevada—David Belden, Joseph Kutz. *
Placer—E. L. Bradley, Jas. E. Hale. *
Sacramento—E. H. Heacock, J. E. Benton. *
San Bernadino and San Diego—M. C. Tuttle. *
San Francisco and San Mateo—A. L. Tubbs, Wm. J. Shaw, W. L. Dodge, Horace Hawes, * J. S. Hager.
San Joaquin—Samuel Myers. *
Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo—P. W. Murphy.
Santa Clara—W. J. Knox.
Santa Cruz—Wm. E. Lovett. *
Shasta and Trinity—J. P. Jones. *
Sierra—L. E Pratt.
Siskiyou—E. Wadsworth.
Solano and Yolo—L. B. Misner.
Sonoma—George Pearce.
Sutter and Yuba—E. Teagarden, Lewis Cunningham. *

THE ASSEMBLY.

Alameda county—John L. Wilson, Thomas Egan.
Alpine and Amador—Miner Frank, Jr., 1,512; soldiers' vote, 70. O. F. Thornton, 1,502; soldiers' vote 69. A. C. Brown, 1,511; Harvey Lee, 1,535.
Butte—W. P. Tilden, Geo. E. Smith.
Calaveras—Isaac Ayres, M. M. Collier, N. G. Sawyer.
Colusa and Tehama—W. S. Long.
Contra Costa—F. A. Brown.
Del Norte and Klamath—L. H. Murch.
El Dorado—J. S. Campbell, J. F. Kidder, E. L. Smith, Ed. F. Taylor.
Fresno—R. P. Mace.
Humboldt—S. Cooper, 514; soldiers' vote, 16; R. J. Heustis, 529; soldiers' vote, 1.
Lake and Napa—John M. Coghlin.
Lassen and Plumas—J. D. Goodwin.
Los Angeles—W. H. Peterson, E. C. Parrish.
Marin—D. Olds, Jr.
Mariposa—J. W. Wilcox.
Mendocino—Wm. Holden.
Merced and Stanislaus—R. H. Ward.
Mono and Tuolumne—J. E. Goodall, L. I. Hogle, Otis Perrin.
Monterey—M. G. Ireland.
Nevada—John Pattison, George D. Dorrin, Reuben Leech, H. L. Hatch.
Placer—John Yule, William Sexton, John Bosquit.
Sacramento—Dwight Hollister, William B. Hunt, Thomas Hansbrow, J. M. Maholm, P. J. Hopper.
San Bernardino—J. W. Satterwhite.
San Diego—D. B. Kurtz.
San Francisco—Charles Clayton, Charles Bowman, C. L. Wiggin, S. C. Fugbee, Henry Dutton, David Dwyer, J. A. McClelland, M. A. Brayley, Michael Hawkins, Geo. Hurst, S. L. Lupton, E. J. Chase.
San Joaquin—C. H. Chamberlin, W. E. Green.
San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara—R. J. Hill.
San Mateo—Geo. H. Howard.
Santa Clara—John Zuck, J. M. Corey, A. B. Hunt.
Santa Cruz—Wm. Anthony.
Shasta—J. N. Chapelle.
Sierra—M. A. Singleton, G. Meredith.
Siskiyou—Thos. H. Steele, J. K. Suttrell.
Solano—Jas. M. Lemon.
Sonoma—O. H. Hoag, A. C. Bledsoe, J. L. Downing.
Sutter—Francis Hamlin.
Trinity—J. C. Dorr.
Tulare—J. C. Brown.
Yolo—Chas. F. Reed.
Yuba—T. J. Sherwood, A. J. Batchelder, Orrin Stewart.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE THE NAME OF MONTE DIABLO.—The people whose homes, as in the lap of a mother, lie about Mount Diablo have learned to regard with affection her majesty, matronly serenity, and to feel a pride in the world-wide reputation of the conspicuous land mark, so identified with their home associations. One of the first objects seen by the voyager, on approaching our coast in the latitude of its chief port and great commercial mart, and the last upon which the seaward traveler looks as he goes down in the course of the sun, behind the western waters. Its name, familiar to the geographer, geologist, astronomer and navigator, wherever found, and offensive only to such as the uncasy spirit may have possessed, when it left the willow thicket which the local legends associate with its ancient habitation, will remain honored and renowned while the mountain pile holds its watch over the central valleys, and looks out above the coast hills upon the sea.—*Contra Costa Gazette.*

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.—It will be recollected, says the Marysville *Appeal*, that a ruffian named Patterson, last Summer, killed ex-Sheriff Pinkham, of this city. The *Oregonian* says of the murderer: "This ruffian has gone through the farce of a trial by a jury of fellow 'Democrats' at Idaho City, and of course has been acquitted. By those who know the character of Patterson and his associates in Idaho, no other verdict was anticipated."

FOUR of the largest claims in this place are now actively at work.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Dutch Flat, Placer County, Cal. Dec. 1st, 1865.

Allen, A. S.
Anderson, Wm.
Amburg, R.
Brown, W. P.
Beggs, Wm. J.
Bell, Mr.
Beelo, Thomas
Boek, H.
Boggs, Joseph
Brou, Joaquin
Callan, Rev., Father
Cook, R. A.
Corat, Wm. M.
Clifford, R. B.
Duval, Eugene A.
Dettmore, H.
Dunlap, John
Davis, Wm.
Dyson, W.
Dykes, F. J.
Daman, Thomas
Davis, Levi
Forman, N.
Golden, Wm. 2
Gery, George
Groves, Dick.
Goe, Mrs. Sarah M.
Herron, A. W.
Holer, J.
Henry, Wm.
Hayden, L.
Hubbard, John
Jose, Manuel
Jenks, F. A.
Jackson, Wm.
Kelser, J. W.
Kernatt, James M.
Lavoin, Miss Marie
Larence, Miss A. S.
Ladd, J. P.
Lott, N. N.
Michigan Co.
Morrison, Chas.
Merrill, J. H. 2
Mahony, A.
Morrison, J.
Pederson, A.
Peck, W. W.
Plummer, C. B. 2
Powers, L. L.
Pomin, Wm.
Philbrook, W. H.
Pierce, Garritt
Reegan, Thomas
Rogers, Armstrong
Rough & Ready Co.
Queen City Co.
Quong Sing
Ross, A. B
Rogers, Mrs. Anna
Sullivan, D. J. 2
Smith, C. F.
Smith, B. A.
Smith, Samuel
Stowe, J. C.
Smith, Miss Eliza
Thomas, C. E.
Taylor, Wm.
Wilson, Marion
Webb, B. R. 2
Walton, James
Whats, J. L.
Wheeler, Miss Annie
Warrington, Joseph
Wells, P.

To obtain any of the above letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters."

J. H. BOKE, P. M.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL.
Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.
CHARLES SEFFENS.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this well established and First Class Hotel respectfully announces to the public generally that he has completed his arrangements whereby he is prepared to accommodate ALL who may favor him with a call with the best accommodations.

The Hotel Table,
Will constantly be supplied with the delicacies of the season, combining the game and fish of the mountains with the best fruits and vegetables of the valleys.

The Bedrooms
In this hotel are large and well ventilated, and particular attention paid to the bedding and bedroom furniture, and the general comfort of guests.

The Pioneer Company's Stages
Stop at this Hotel twice a day, on their way to and from Virginia City. The Proprietor tenders his thanks for the patronage heretofore conferred on the house and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. dec21

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.
J. M. GAROUTTE.....PROPRIETOR

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, respectfully announces to the public that he intends to keep the house in a manner which will warrant the satisfaction of those who may favor him with a call. Knowing the wants of the public he will keep the people supplied with the best viands. His accommodations are such that cannot fail to meet the demand of those who know the comforts of

Clean Beds and Well Aired Rooms.
Attending strictly to the management of the house personally he will endeavor to render ALL favoring him with their patronage, comfortable.
The house has been thoroughly renovated, being plastered throughout, and the rooms large and airy, will make it one of the most desirable houses to stop at in the mountains. my15-tf

HACKETT'S HOTEL,
Main Street, Gold Run, Placer County.
HENRY HACKETT.....PROPRIETOR

HAVING almost completed his fine and commodious building which is in progress of being furnished entire with new and convenient furniture, the proprietor of the above named house is enabled to offer

BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS
to the traveling public than can be obtained elsewhere in the town, and from his long experience in catering to the wants of the public he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT
Being under the supervision of an experienced and accomplished cook patrons can rely upon having at all times the best the market affords.

THE BAR
Will be always stocked with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
THE ROOMS are large and airy and the beds and bedding clean and comfortable, making the establishment, when completed one of the best in the mountains.
In connection with the house the proprietor has fitted an excellent

Hay, Grain and Feed Stable,
for the use of Teamsters and the traveling public generally. se 16 tf.

HERBERT'S EXCHANGE,
Three Miles above Dutch Flat.
JOHN L. HERBERT.....PROPRIETOR

THE Proprietor respectfully informs the traveling public that he is prepared to accommodate all who favor him with a call, being determined to exert himself to the utmost to give his guests every satisfaction. Ample accommodations for Teamsters as well as the public generally. ap2v6y

ZERR'S STATION,
Nine miles above Dutch Flat.
THOMAS LEWIS.....PROPRIETOR

THE Proprietor respectfully announces to his friends and the traveling public generally that he has purchased this well known Stage Station which he intends hereafter to keep in a style unsurpassed by any house in the mountains.

TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS!
Can rely upon receiving every attention and accommodation and pleasure parties from Dutch Flat will always be furnished with the best house affords. jc3 tf

CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE,
Nineteen Miles above Dutch Flat.
HENRY POLLEY.....PROPRIETOR

THE subscriber desires to inform the traveling public that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call.—Excellent facilities are provided for

TEAMSTERS AND TRAVELERS,
Having HAY and GRAIN, and a large COMMODIOUS LOT.
THE BAR is thought by connoisseurs to contain the Best Liquors, and Iced Beverages constantly made.
The subscriber has just constructed at NEW TRAIL whereby persons going to and from the

New Mines at Excelsior District
From all points below can save a considerable distance of mountain travel.
Distance to the new mines from Dutch Flat by way of the Crystal Lake House, thirty miles. jul5vdy

TOMPKINS HOUSE,
Cear Valley, Nevada County, Cal.
E. O. TOMPKINS.....PROPRIETOR

THE Proprietor respectfully announces to the traveling public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all guests in the best possible manner. Parties visiting this beautiful valley will receive every attention. The House is situated on the line of the Pacific Turnpike, between Dutch Flat and Bowman's Rancii, on the Henness Pass road.

GOLDEN EAGLE HALL,
S E. Cor. Main and Stockton Streets.
FRANK PAUSON.....PROPRIETOR

THE Proprietor having thoroughly remodelled and renovated this favorite place of resort is now prepared to invite all to come and see him, assuring them that he offers nothing but the

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
That can be purchased below. In connection with this first class Saloon there are two fine

Marble-bed Billiard Tables,
Upon which those partial to this noble game can pass an hour of pleasant recreation.
Drop in as you are passing and see for yourself. oct5-tf

B. F. MOORE, BANKER,
(SUCCESSOR TO HALL & ALLEN.)
GOLD RUN AND DUTCH FLAT.
Will attend to collections, procure Eastern and European exchanges, drawn by Wells, Fargo & Co., or others. General or Special Deposits received, and transact a general banking business.
Having an assay office connected with the Dutch Flat branch, I am enabled to test every quality of Gold Dust and pay the highest relative price.
Also agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, Pioneer Stage Co., and Phœnix (of Hartford) Insurance Co. Oct5-3m

WM. H. KEELER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
MAIN STR., NEXT DOOR TO THE WATER OFFICE,

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with a superb assortment of Watches and Jewelry which he offers at San Francisco prices and charges

Watches and Chronometers
Repaired and regulated in the shortest notice and in a scientific manner. Orders received for the manufacture of

Gold and Silverwire.
And all other articles in his line furnished at prices to suit the times. dec21-tf

PLACER BREWERY,
Corner of Main and Sacramento Streets.
FRED. GROHS.....PROPRIETOR

THE Proprietor desires to inform the public that he continues to brew

Lager Beer of the Best Quality,
my27tf

Excelsior Gold and Silver Mining Company, Excelsior District, Nevada Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of the above named Company, held at the office of the company at Dutch Flat, on the nineteenth day of November, 1865, an assessment of fifteen cents per share, was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable to the Secretary at his office in Dutch Flat, Placer county, California, in United States gold and silver coin. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid, on the 19th day of December, 1865, will be advertised as delinquent, and unless payment be made before, will be sold on the 4th day of January, 1865, to pay the delinquent assessments together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN MEYER, Secretary.

Nov. 19, 1865. 1m

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between Cohen & Carey has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Godfrey Cohen will collect all accounts and liquidate the indebtedness of the firm. GODFREY COHEN.
Dutch Flat, Nov. 23, 1865 M. CAREY.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

COMPETITION DEFIED!
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
ADLER HUDEFOHL,
Stone Store, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

HAVING just returned from San Francisco where they purchased a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS!
Would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place to their large assortment. They are determined not to be undersold, and will endeavor to keep

THE BEST GOODS
That can be obtained in the market, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. They have at present every description of

Fancy Diy Goods and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves. Our is: ENDEAVOR TO PLEASE. ap30-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
CORNER OF MAIN AND STOCKTON STREETS.
L. WURSBURF & BROTHER

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE of Dutch Flat and neighboring towns that they are now opening a splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
At the Corner of Main and Stockton streets, two doors above the Dutch Flat Hotel, where they invite ALL, especially the Ladies, to call and examine their really superior stock of

Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
Together with an excellent assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's Goods, and

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
of every description of the latest style, which they offer to the public CHEAP. my13-tf

SAN FRANCISCO STORE.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity that they have opened their store, two doors above Burckhalter's store, and herewith solicit a share of patronage.
Our Store will always be found well stocked with the choicest brands of

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.
FINE FRENCH BRANDIES,
WINES AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE:
CASE LIQUORS, EVERY KIND;
KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS;
A good assortment of
Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.,
Besides a large assortment of all kinds of
FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, STATIONERY, &c.
We shall endeavor to conduct our business so as to please and satisfy our patrons in every manner, and while our business shall be guided by the motto of

"Quick sales and Small Profits,"
we expect to share the patronage of the public.
☞ Please give us a call.
A. FRANKLIN & CO.
je24-tf

BOOKS, STATIONERY, CIGARS,
AT THE
POST OFFICE NEWS DEPOT.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. Gross, has just returned from San Francisco where he purchased a full assortment of the

BEST HAVANA CIGARS,
FINEST CHEWING TOBACCO,
GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Of every description and price. A very excellent assortment of
FINE CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, AND GOLD PENS,
Together with a fine supply of
Toilette Articles, Perfumes, Etc.,
All of which he is prepared to sell at prices that defy competition—for cash. Give me a call in your wanderings
mar6-tf JOHN H. BOKE.

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
Under Masonic Hall,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, CALIFORNIA.

THANKFUL for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, the undersigned respectfully announces that he continues to keep on hand a full assortment of
FAMILY AND MINERS' GROCERIES,
CAN AND PRESERVED FRUITS,
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS AND SARDINES,
Fresh Butter, Eggs and Vegetables,
POWDER, FUSE AND NAILS,
CROCKERY, EARTHEN AND TINWARE.
With every other article for family use, which he is prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Every accommodation afforded to customers.
GERGE S. MAKER.

MASON & WHITE,
MAIN STREET, GOLD RUN PLACER COUNTY,
— Dealers in —
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Have just opened a fine stock of
LADIES DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
CALICOS, SHEETINGS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING,
MATTRASES, ETC.,
And would call especial attension to our stock of fine
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
LIQUORS, TABACCO, CIGARS, &c.,
Which we offer at very low figures for CASH. We wish it distinctly understood that we have not adopted
A NEW PRINCIPLE
in our weights and measures, for we have taken pains to get those of a lawful standard at the commencement.
☞ All goods we sell will be warranted and delivered free of charge.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
[jy8-tf]

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY.
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.
HENRY RUNCKLE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this old Established Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies
always on hand. He is also prepared to furnish to families and miners every Saturday with

Fresh Brown Bread.
Persons wishing it fresh will please leave their orders. jan16-y4-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
THEODORE SCHUBERT,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE BREWERY.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS BY which he is enabled to manufacture
BOOTS AND SHOES
Almost as cheap as they can be purchased in the stores, desires to inform the citizens of Dutch Flat and surrounding places that he manufactures

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots,
Of the best quality, and from $8 00 to $10 00, and all work warranted. I have received a lot of the New Patent Lasts, and Gentlemen troubled with corns can have Boots made in such a manner as will secure them ease and comfort.
REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, as usual. All requiring anything in my line are invited to call. my27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of the 14th Judicial District of the State of California, in the county of Placer, on a judgment and decree rendered in said Court on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1865, in favor of the Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill Company, composed of J. D. Hilton, J. W. Brickell and J. Jones, and against the Enterprise Company, composed of Conrad Hoover and the Dutch Flat Water Company, composed of E. L. Bradley and M. S. Gardner, A. F. Fatherman, for the sum of Four Hundred and Ninety-three Dollars and sixty-five cents in gold coin currency of the United States, with interest on the sum of $434 35 at 2 per cent. per month and accruing costs, I will sell at public sale, on the premises in the Dutch Flat Mining District, in Placer county on

Saturday, the 23d day of December,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder for cash, in gold coin currency of the United States, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to wit: all that tract of land known as the Enterprise Mining claim, located on Gray's Hill, lying between the Gray Eagle claim and the Pioneer claim, situated in Dutch Flat District, County of Placer, and State of California, together with the iron pipe used at said claim and belonging thereto, also, all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

December 1, A. D. 1865. WM. SEXTON,
Sheriff of Placer County.
By J. F. GRELLEY, Deputy Sheriff.
By order of L. B. Arnold, Plaintiff's Attorney. tds

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES 7.30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

United States 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7.30 loan at current rates, including interest, about 10 per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, which adds FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET
now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.
This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.
In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loans, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865. ma6-3m2p

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:
PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.
2d Series all sold. Commenced on third Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

DUTCH FLAT SAW MILL.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices
to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.
We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.
Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Builders and Miners,
Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles.
ALLEN TOWLE.
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-ware Manufacturer.
Iron Hydraulic Pipe,

Constantly on hand.
Main Street, Dutch Flat.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD Assortment of
Hardware, Tin Ware, Stoves, Pumps, Rope, Lead Pipe, Iron and Steel, Bords, Horse-shoe Nails, Sad Irons, Carpenters' Tools,
Together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.
Iron Hydraulic Pipe
Made to Order, and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
☞ All work in my line done with neatness and dispatch. apr15-tf

75,000
MACHINES SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

Above, The Singer Machine's Beauty Medium Sized will sew all kinds of cloth, with all kinds of thread.

The almost incredible increase in the sale of the Singer Machine during the past two years is owing to the popularity of the **letter A Lemaverse shuttle** Family Machine, which was introduced in 1860, since which time it has carried and established a reputation for family use equal to the celebrated manufacturing machines of this firm, which are generally acknowledged even by dealers in other sewing Machines, to be unequalled for such purposes.
☞ NO OTHER Family Sewing Machine has such perfect and improved appliances for Ruffling, Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, etc.
☞ All persons requiring information about our Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best method of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of the

Singer Manufacturing Company's Illustrated Pamphlet,

Which is entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent gratis, with specimens of work, to any address.
LOCAL AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.
WILLIAM BRODERICK,
General Agt. for the Singer Manufg Co.
se3 3mis San Francisco.

WOOD AND COAL FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SPRUCE, OAK AND PINE WOOD, delivered in quantities to suit purchasers. Also on hand about
1000 Bushels of Charcoal,
Which will be sold on reasonable terms. All orders left with O. N. SWIFT, at the Drug Store, will receive prompt attention. jy7tf

QUICK CURES, SMALL CHARGES.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
Washington [illegible]
OF SCIENTIFIC GENTLEMEN FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.
Truth to the Afflicted.

This splendid establishment was inaugurated in February, 1865, by an association of Scientific gentlemen, the object of which was to establish a Medical Institute where the afflicted could apply with the certainty of honorable and Scientific treatment. And the result has thus far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders.
Thousands have been made to rejoice in returned health who had been tried and cast off by the numerous vampires that abound upon this coast, the number of whom, fortunately, is fast being reduced, and before long the country will have scarcely one left on whom the afflicted should beware.
The leading characteristic that makes Institute in the Electropathic System, The Physician and Surgeon who has been a Professor in one of the best Medical Colleges in America, and who has made a special study of Chronic Diseases for the last fifteen years, thoroughly qualified to treat by medicine, and will warrant perfect and permanent cures in the shortest possible time. All long standing cases of disease no matter what may be their nature, give way before the course of treatment pursued at the Institute, and the result is perfect health and a strengthened constitution where it has been injured.
It would be useless to enumerate the diseases in it would be occupying space to no purpose. Every curable complaint which humanity is liable to be cured by the faculty at the Institute.
No mercury is used upon any consideration. All medicines prescribed are vegetable, and in cases where the patient can remain in the city, and wishes to be treated by Electricity, no medicines will be used. All medicines are electrized, which makes them much more active, and destroys all nauseous taste, making them as palatable as wine.
The Directors wish to speak of specialities more extensively than of other complaints, because empirics, have used more deception about them than they have about the regular troubles of the human family. And Braton the fact is that dreadful malady Constitutional Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, a complaint which not only affects the body with pain and lassitude, making life a burden, but affects the brain, creating *Insanity*, destroys more men in the mad house than all other diseases added together. By the Electropathic System this terrible trouble gives way, and the hitherto emaciated victim is made to rejoice in perfect health.
Next in the list [illegible] Venereal, in all of its syphilis forms and phases.
It is impossible to point this disease in colors sufficiently terrible to do it justice. It is the most awful disease to which the human family is liable, and if not arrested, when acting [illegible] making him a loathsome mass of living corruption. It is also one of the most insidious diseases in the world. While the exterior shows no symptom, the terrible poison is sapping the foundations of life, preparing to attack its vital parts, as soon as the patient shall by some indiscretion weaken the system. Reader, if you have ever had this awful disease in any form whatever, call at once at the Institute, and the physician there will examine you and tell you if you have any of the virus in your blood. In such cases consultations are always gratis, and should you have any of the dreadful complaint about you, a cure will be warranted in a short time, as no charges will be made for services.

Stricture.

This terrible affection, which badly affects the nervous system as to prevent sound and health giving sleep, should be attended to in its early stages, or an operation both painful and dangerous will have to be resorted to. It is usually first indicated by darting pains in the parts, but very little noticeable at first, increasing gradually, till they become troublesome, sometimes accompanied by slight irritation in the passage of urine. A cure is easily performed at the Institute if early application is made.

To Females.

Your delicate organizations should be treated with great scientific care. At the Institute you will find a kind physician, who can at once discover your disease or trouble, and sympathize with you in your affliction. Should you be irregular you can get relief, no matter what may be the cause. You need not fear to call on account of the delicacy of consultation for the utmost secrecy will be observed at all times, and the patient go away pleased with the most honorable manner, giving you all the assistance and advice, both medical and surgical, that you may require. *Private apartments, especially for Ladies.*

Preventive.

Dr. J. H. Josselyn's celebrated Preventive for marriage ladies can be obtained only at the Institute. Price, Ten Dollars.
Warranted to prevent pregnancy. Can be used without any inconvenience, and is good for one year if desired.
This Magnet

From the New York Christian Advocate and Journal.

SMIRK.

BY STERLING.

His proper name was Thomas, but he was always called Smirk; and few persons of mature would guess, from that appellation, was bestowed, or, at least, been given him when he was but a baby, by Aunt Hannah, the cook, and, now that he was as much as twelve years old, the expression which had suggested it was more palpable than ever.

Some thought he did not enjoy good sense, though he was witty as well as saucy. He was harmless, however, and, for either good or evil, attracted but little notice. He had no regular employment, because all said he was "no 'count;" yet he was good-natured, and was always ready to do a good turn or run an errand.

So lived Smirk, or rather vegetated on the old place, scarcely earning his keep, until the rebellion which lately raged like a fiend through the land, opened to him a strange door of usefulness.

There are always *some* good women everywhere, and Richmond, even in that season of dark dishonor, had her fair proportion. But the best of them all was Smirk's mistress, a noble representative of an ancient house, whom we shall call Mrs. Henry. Proud as she was loyal, this lady always alluded contemptuously to the confederacy, and its low-born ruler, whom she spoke of as "that butcher's son;" yet such was the extensive influence of her time-honored name that Davis dared not molest her. While his myrmidons, like hungry wolves, were hunting the friends of freedom and lovers of Union, the grand old Madame stood in her dignity, and boldly avowed her fealty to the United States Government. The son of one of her near neighbors was arrested and held prisoner for six months because he had said he did not believe in the modern doctrine of State rights; and all who were of a similar way of thinking feared to utter their sentiments except in whispers. Still Mrs. Henry spoke her mind with impunity, and regretted that her woman's arm was too weak to pull down the foul treason that had enthroned itself in her native city.

But what of Smirk? Well, now was the time when the boy's capability began to display itself. Every one is good for something, and Smirk threw up his hat and danced a heat all by himself in the stable yard, when he discovered that he was able to be of some use in the world.

The way it came was this. Aunt Hannah had sent the boy out one evening to get her some tobacco, when, just as he was lounging past the garden fence, singing a negro melody, a figure crouching down under the vine attracted his attention.

"Who dar?" he asked.

"Hush," was the reply, "I want to stay here until it is quite dark."

"Look here," said Smirk, in an eager whisper, "are you one o' dem Union chaps? cos if you are ole miss'll be mighty glad."

"What! your mistress!" was the astonished remark, "why, isn't she a rebel?"

"Laws, no!" Smirk exclaimed indignantly; "my ole miss' a true Union lady."

The listener could not realise that such was the fact; yet he could not doubt the earnest manner of the boy.

"Well," he said, "if she is you can tell her that there's a Union soldier here that has escaped from prison. I'm waitin' till dark to make a run for our lines; and ask her to send me something to eat."

Smirk forgot all about Aunt Hannah's tobacco; but, springing and bounding, he hastened to the house, and, with an important air, made his way to the parlor, saying he had a message for "ole miss."

Mrs. Henry called the boy to her, and listened with interest to the story he told her in a most confidential whisper. He was right in supposing that the lady would be "mighty glad" to hear of the poor captive's escape, and she immediately ordered him to go and bring the man right into the house. Here a good supper was set before the stranger; he was treated to a much-needed wash, and supplied with a suit of plain clothing, in which he could travel with greater safety. A sum of money was also put into his pocket, and then Smirk was sent to pilot him out of the city, and give him directions by which he might avoid the pickets on his way through the country. This office Smirk executed admirably, and on his return was applauded by his mistress and Miss Martha; while in the kitchen he was suddenly elevated into a hero. No wonder he was so elevated that he felt like jumping over the moon when he found himself alone in the stable yard toward bed-time.

But the affair led to others of a like nature. Mrs. Henry, who had long chafed under the feeling that she could do nothing to serve the cause she loved, now saw a way in which she might be useful; so Smirk was commissioned to hunt up every Union prisoner who might effect his escape, and bring him to the house for aid and succor. The cases in which the kind lady's good offices were available were but few; yet she had the happiness to know that not one whom she had thus befriended were ever caught and returned to captivity.

Smirk lounged about apparently more idle and purposeless than ever. He was fond of loitering round Libby, listening to the guards talking, and bandying jests with them. They all knew him, and would amuse themselves with his simple wit, little suspecting that he was keenly observant of all that passed. Nor was there anything to indicate that the news which he heard ever reached his understanding.

In this way he became acquainted with prison rules and prison hours, with the strongly guarded and weakly guarded points, with the suspected and unsuspected courses of escape, as well as, in a few rare instances, obtaining a chance of communicating with the captives. And still, as his faculties became sharper in working his ends, his outward manner lost nothing of the old characteristics of silly and useless.

At last, however, suspicion was directed to Mrs. Henry's house as the rendezvous of escaped prisoners; and, when Colonel Straight and his party made their bold start for freedom, a file of rebel soldiers were sent, with instructions to make a respectful search of the old lady's premises.

Two of the fugitive officers were in the house at the time; but Smirk, as usual on the alert, gave notice of the approach of the searching party, and Mrs. Henry, taking the two strangers with her, ascended to her chamber. She stood them in a tall, old-fashioned wardrobe, hanging her heavy silk dresses over them, and leaving the doors partly open; she then took her seat in a large easy chair, and became absorbed in a book. By and by a knock came to the room door, and the lady's maid entered, followed to the threshold by men in confederate uniform.

"A Union colonel, madam, has escaped from prison," explained the girl, "and these gentlemen are looking for him."

The lady slowly raised her eyes from her book, and said:

"I'm very glad if a Union colonel has escaped from prison; but *do they expect to find him in my bed-chamber?*"

The haughty emphasis of the inquiry abashed the leader of the party, who stepped back, stammered an apology, and withdrew.

The rebel soldiers finished their search, and when they had left the premises Smirk gave an impromptu whoop, and turned a somerset on the lawn.

Mrs. Henry kept the two officers concealed for a week, and then on a dark night they left, accompanied by Smirk, who led them over twelve miles from the city, through unfrequented paths.

Next morning the boy was found by a farmer reclining wearily on the side of the public road, and was charged with running away to join the Yankees. Smirk knew better than to deny the charge; so he was angrily ordered into the farmer's wagon, and, secretly chuckling, was carried back to Richmond. Mrs. Henry thanked the farmer, and handsomely remunerated him for bringing back her *runaway* servant.

Mrs. Henry thought it would be no longer safe to bring fugitives to the house, so she arranged that the next should be brought to a cottage in another part of the city, the residence of a seamstress who had often worked for the family, and instructed Smirk accordingly. It was not long until the zealous boy found a poor fellow who had, as by miracle, succeeded in fleeing from Belle Isle. After being concealed, while he was rested and refreshed in the above-mentioned cottage, the usual supply of plain clothing was furnished him in which to essay his flight. The suit was made into a bundle, which Smirk poised on his head, and went singing through the streets at his usual lounging gait.

"Hallo, Smirk, where are you going?" demanded one of a group of soldiers who were idling outside a billiard saloon.

"Nev' you mind, now," said Smirk; "old Miss is 'ginnin' to scole cos I stop talkin' ebery time I goes out."

"O never mind 'ole Miss,' she's a Yankee," was the sneering response.

"No she aint, nuffer," stoutly maintained Smirk. "She's a real Suffron lady."

"O to be sure she's a Yankee," persisted the man, "an' you're a Yankee nigger, an' likely them's Yankee fixins in that bundle."

"Hi!" exclaimed Smirk, pointing to the *blue* pantaloons worn by the speaker, "'pears like dem's Yankee fixins on yo' legs," and with a loud laugh he turned and scampered down the street.

Next morning, in the dark, small hours, a scouting party, resting in a piece of woods about ten miles from Richmond, were aroused by their sentinel loudly shouting the challenge:

"Halt! who goes there?"

There was no reply, but some one was heard to run. The sentinel fired, and mingled with the echo of the gun was a shrill cry, and the sound of a falling body. The men ran in the direction of the sound, and there lay poor Smirk, groaning with pain, and bleeding profusely from a wound in his leg.

He was again charged with running away, and again did not deny it; but when he was asked if any other niggers ran with him he earnestly declared there did not.

"And yet," said the sentinel, "I thought I heard more than one."

Truly there was more than one; yet Smirk's companion was not a negro, but the fugitive from Belle Isle, whom he was conducting on his way, and the trusty creature had himself rushed into danger that he might lure away pursuit from the man whom his dear mistress had committed to his guidance.

Smirk's wound was bound up, and he was carried back to Richmond; but this time Mrs. Henry neither thanked nor remunerated those who brought him. On the contrary she declared, with tears in her eyes, that she would rather the poor boy had been let go to the Yankees than prevented by a cruel gunwound.

In one of the schools recently organized in Richmond is a smart looking lad, moving on a crutch, whom the teacher delights to point out as the simple instrument of restoring several of our gallant boys to freedom, and, perhaps, saving their lives. He is learning rapidly, and can now write his name in large round letters, Thomas Jones. But his young companions all call him Smirk.

A WORD FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Take the most thorough man of the world, of your acquaintance—the man most perfectly versed in what goes on in all ranks and conditions of life—who knows when and for what the world is fighting, in this quarter and in that—how it builds its ships, what it pays for gold—how it tills its fields, smelts its metals, cooks its food, and writes its novels—and I ask you what would he be without his newspaper? By what possible machinery could he learn, as he sits at his breakfast, the last news from China, of the last ballet at Paris, the state of the funds at San Francisco, the winter at Newmarket, the pantomime at the Olympic, the encylical of the Pope?

It is with the actual passing, daily arising incidents of life, a man ought to be thoroughly acquainted with, bringing to their consideration all the aid his reading and reflection can supply; so that he neither fall into a dogged incredulity on one side, nor a fatal facility of belief on the other. In an age so widely speculative as the present, eager to enquire and not overgiven to scruple—such men as these are invaluable to society; and a whole corps of college professors would be less effective in dispelling error or asserting truth than these people trained in all the dialectics of the daily and weekly press.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Without my newspaper, life would narrow itself to the small limits of my personal experience, and humanity be compressed into the ten or fifteen people I mix with. Now I refuse to accept this. I have not a sixpence in consols, but I want to know how they stand. I was never—and am never likely to be—in Japan, but I have an intense curiosity to know what our troops did at Yokahama. I deplore the people who suffered by the railroad smash; and I sympathize with the newly-married couple so beautifully depicted in the "Illustrated," as they drove off in a chaise and four. I like the letters of the correspondents with their little grievances about unpunctual trains, or some unwarrantable omission in the liturgy. I even like the people who chronicle the rain-fall, and record little facts about the mildness of the weather.

As for the advertisements, I regard them as the mirror of the age. Show me but one page of the "wants" of any country, and I engage myself to give a stretch of the current civilization of the period. What glimpses of rose interiors do we gain in these brief paragraphs! How full of suggestions and story they are. Think of the social circle as Chapman who advertises for a lodger "that has a good voice, and would appreciate the domestic life of a retired family devoted to music and the fine arts." Imagine the more exalted propriety of those who want "a footman in a serious family, where there are means of grace and a kitchen maid kept." Here a widow in affluent circumstances announces her intention to remarry. Here a naturalist announces his readiness to exchange bugs and caterpillars with another devotee. And here a more practical physiologist wants from three to four lively rats for his terrier, and not these life-etchings? Do you want anything more plain or parable to tell you where and how you live?

Now I want neither beetles, rats, or widows, but I'm not to be cut off from my sympathies with the people who do! In the very proportion that all wise things do enter my acquirements, do I desire to know who and what are the people who need them, and what they do with them when they get them. I am human to the very tips of my fingers and there is not a mood in humanity without its interests for me.

I may possibly be able to run on without my legacy, but I couldn't exist without my newspaper.—*Cornelius O'Dowd, in Blackwood.*

Our young women used to be merry, but now they are all stayed.

A YOUNG lady's taking your arm is no certain sign that she will take your hand.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

That "fire is a good servant, but a bad master," is an old adage with which most of our readers are doubtless familiar. Every day we see the truth of it. How necessary, therefore, is it that we should have at hand some ready means of subduing, when it gets the ascendancy this powerful enemy to human life; or if it is upon so large a scale as not to be entirely extinguished, to keep it in check till a more tremendous power is brought to bear upon it. We extract the following from a foreign periodical:

Until the portable, self-acting fire-engine, was placed before the public by two Frenchmen, Messrs. Courtines and Monnot, and named by them *l'extincteur*, fire has been met by means too slow, too late, too cumbrous. Disastrous calamities have resulted from time lost in sending for engines, and in getting them into working order. This state of things naturally attracted the attention of scientific men, and the problem was to discover an engine powerful and prompt, capable of being used at any time and in any place, and thus subduing the fire the moment of its discovery, even when of an alarming extent. Dr. Carlier, and the late Commandant du Genie, Monsieur Vignon, military engineer solved this problem by the invention of *l'extincteur*, or, as we prefer calling it, "the fire extinguisher."

When an examination and opinion of the invention as required by the French government, a very large, fierce fire was prepared in a clear space; the inventor, then, unassisted, carried thither his extinguisher, and, as though by enchantment, in a few seconds the flames were subdued by the effect of the combination of carbonic gas and water, ejected with marvellous effect from the small engine.

For churches, warehouses, theaters, manufactories, railway-trains and stations, mansions and private residences, the extinguisher is indispensable; it is as easily handled as a bucket of water, and is as effective as a fire-engine, containing both motive power and liquid. For vessels of every kind it is as vitally necessary as a life-boat.

The invention will be a welcome guest by all who cherish those most dear, and is so portable and constructed that not only a careful but an ornamental addition may be introduced into the dining or drawing-room. In the far too numerous case of accidents happening by ladies' crinolines catching fire, and often proving serious from the want of ready means to extinguish the flames, death may be averted.

Inexpensive—so simple in its construction, that the mere turning of a cock puts it into full and complete action—warranted harmless to life, health, or property—always ready for instant service, though standing unused for years—so portable that one man carries it without hindrance to active exertion—entirely self-acting and self-propelling, so that all the bearer has to do is to direct the jet by means of the flexible tube—it possesses within itself the power of a force-pump, and contains a chemical liquid (perpetually renewable) every drop of which has, as is described by the official report, a magical effect. Less than one-half of the contents of *l'extincteur* sufficed to extinguish the fire large and fierce as it was, at the experiment above referred to, so that, though no supply of water be immediately available, one of the severest calamities to which individuals or communities are subject, may now be averted by the use of this grand and simple invention.

ROMAN CATHOLIC POPULATION.

Recent statistical tables represent the entire Catholic population as not exceeding one hundred and fifty millions. Balbi made it one hundred and thirty-seven millions in 1827. But both estimates are certainly below the truth. It may be rated in round numbers at two hundred millions, although if we follow official documents, including both civil and ecclesiastical enumerations and the best data of modern geographers, we shall find an aggregate little short of two hundred and eight millions.

Europe has Roman Catholics	147,194,000
Asia and Oceanica	9,666,000
Africa	4,071,000
America	46,970,000
Total	209,701,000

It is curious, in connection with this matter, to study the progress of the Catholic church in the last quarter of a century. For this purpose we may best satisfy inquiry by giving the movement, as it shows itself in two very decidedly Protestant countries—Great Britain and Holland. We subjoin an official statistic, comprising England and Scotland:

The expenditure for the erection or repair of churches, for conventional buildings, hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable establishments, has been beyond all precedent since the ages of high religious fervor:

Year.	Priests.	Churches.	Communities: Male.	Female.	Chapels.
1839	610	593	—	17	10
1849	897	612	13	41	10
1865	1,445	1,098	56	186	12

To this we annex the Catholic increase in the low countries, in fifty years:

Year.	Catholics.	Parishes.	Priests.	Churches.
1814	850,000	814	1,216	898
1864	1,300,000	941	1,726	976

But of all the countries which have participated in this remarkable "revival," the United States present the most honorable and glorifying results. If we compare the year 1808 with 1857, we shall find:

Year.	Dioceses.	Apos. Vic.	Bishops.	Priests.
1808	1	—	2	68
1857	41	2	39	1,872
Year.	Churches.	Eccles. Est.	Colleges.	Schools.
1808	80	2	1	2
1857	2,882	35	20	134

The number of missionary priests sent from Rome, amounted in 1864, to 2,055.—*Tablet.*

REFUSED TO BE QUESTIONED.—John Stuart Mill, the celebrated English political writer recently elected to Parliament, very properly refused to be catechised on the subject of religion. He gave his questioners to understand, however, that he entertained liberal views on that subject, but as he was not accountable to any man for his religious opinions, he would not submit to an examination; and so his opponents who expected to catch him in his words and thus defeat his election by bringing against him the "pious element," got defeated themselves, and Mr. Mill gained a great triumph. The course he pursued was similar to that of Thomas Jefferson, who, when he was asked respecting his religion, gave this memorable answer: "It is known to God and myself. Its evidence before the world is to be known in my life; if that has been honest and dutiful to society, the religion which has regulated it cannot be a bad one."

SERVANTS AND MISTRESSES.—"Maria," said a lady to a colored chambermaid, "that is the third silk dress you have worn since you come to me; pray how many do you own?" Only seven, miss; but I's saving my wages to buy another." "Seven? What use are seven silk dresses to you? Why *I* don't own so many as that?" "'Specs not, miss," said the smiling darkey; "you doesn't need 'em so much as I does. You quality white folks everybody knows *is* quality; but we bettermost kind of colored pussons has to dress smart to 'stinguish ourselves from common niggers." So, critics, who denounce the present extravagant style of dress be lenient, and when the paraphernalia of hoops and flounce, silks, velvets and laces, is astounding, think—Well, poor things! they must do *something* to 'stinguish themselves from common folks.

"WELL, Mr. Tree, if you're about to *leave* I shall detain your *trunk*," exclaimed an incensed landlady to her lodger, who was slightly in arrears.

U. S. EXCISE DUTIES.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

The following is a correct copy of the new schedule of stamp duties under the new revenue law, which took effect on August 1st, 1864:

Acknowledgment of deeds.....exempt
Affidavit.....5 cts
Affidavit in suits or legal proceedings.....exempt
Agreement or appraisement (for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written).....5 cts
Assignment or transfer of mortgages, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument.
Assignment of patent right.....5 cts
Bank checks, drafts or orders, etc., at sight or on demand.....2 cts
Bills of exchange (foreign) drawn in but payable out of the United States, each bill, or set of three or more, must be stamped.
For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable does not exceed $100, or the equivalent there of in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed according to the standard of value fixed by the United States.....3 cts
For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100.....2 cts
Bills of exchange (foreign) drawn in but payable out of the United States (if drawn singly or in duplicate) pay same duty as inland bills of exchange.
[The acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereon a stamp indicating he duty.]
Bills of exchange(inland), draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note, whether payable on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be presented forthwith for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100.....5 cts
For additional $100, or fractional part thereof.....5 cts
[The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped.]
Bills of lading of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America.....exempt
Bills of lading, or receipt for goods, to any foreign port.....10 cts
Bill of sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500.....50 cts
Bill of sale exceeding $500, not exceeding $1,000.....$1 00
Bill of sale exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof.....50 cts
Bill of sale of personal property (other than ship or vessel).....5 cts
Bond, personal, for the payment of money. [See Mortgage.]
Bond, official.....$1 00
Bond, for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less.....50 cts
Bond, where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof.50 cts
Bonds—county, city and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds, and scrip, are subject to the stamp duty. [See Mortgage.]
Bonds of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule.....25 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding $100.....3 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank sums exceeding $100.....5 cts
Certificates of stock in an incorporated company.....25 cts
Certificates, general.....5 cts
Certificates of record upon the instrument recorded, ex't
Certificates of record upon the book.....exempt
Certificates of weight or measurement of animals, coal, wood, or other articles, except weighers' and measures returns.....exempt
Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public.....5 cts
Certificates of search of records.....5 cts
Certificates that certain papers are on file.....5 cts
Certificates that certain papers cannot be found.....5 cts
Certificates of redemption of land sold for taxes.....5 cts
Certificates of birth, marriage and death.....5 cts
Certificates of qualification of school teachers.....5 cts
Certificates of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $10, not exceeding $50.....10 cts
Certificates exceeding $50, not exceeding $1,000.....25 cts
Certificates exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof.....25 cts
Certificates of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such.25 cts
Certified transcripts of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file.....5 cts
[N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any Court of law or equity will require a stamp duty of.....5 cts]
Charter party, or letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, owner or agent of any ship, vessel, or steamer, and any other person, relating to the charter of the same, if the registered tonnage of said ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons.....$1 00
Charter party, etc., exceeding one hundred and fifty tons and not exceeding three hundred tons.....$3 00
Charter party, etc., exceeding three hundred tons and nto exceeding six hundred tons.....$5 00
Charter party, etc., exceeding six hundred tons.....10 00
Check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand.....2 cts
Contract. [See Agreement.]
Contract—Brokers.....10 cts
Conveyance, deed, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500.....50 cts
Conveyance, etc., exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000.....$1 00
Conveyance, etc., for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000.....50 cts
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom House, either for consumption or ware-housing, not exceeding $100 in value.....25 cts
Entry exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value.....50 cts
Entry exceeding $500 in value.....$1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse.....50 cts
Indorsement of any negotiable instrument.....exempt
Insurance (Marine, Inland and Fre), where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10.....10 cts
Insurance (Marine, Inland and Fire), exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50.....25 cts
Insurance (Marine, Inland and Fire), exceeding $50 00 .....50 cts
Insurance (Life), when the amount insured does not exceed $1,000.....25 cts
Insurance (Life), exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000.....50 cts
Insurance (Life), exceeding $5,000.....$1 00
Insurance (Life), Limited to injury to persons while travelling.....exempt
Lease of lands or tenements, where rent does not exceed $300 per annum.....50 cts
Lease of lands or tenements, exceeding $300, for each additional $300, or fraction part thereof in excess of $300.....50 cts
Leases of lands, or tenements, perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance," the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum.
Lease of lands or tenements, clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or endorsed, five cents additional.
Manifest for Custom House entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed 300 tons.....$1 00
Manifest, exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600.3 00
Manifest, exceeding 600.....5 00
Measurers' returns, if for quantity not exceeding 1000 bushels.....10 cts
Measurers' returns, exceeding 1,000 bushels.....25 cts
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 dollars and not exceeding $500.....50 cts
Mortgage, exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof in excess of $500.....50 cts
Pawners' checks.....5 cts
Pension papers, powers of Attorney, and all other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to receipt thereof.....exempt
Passage ticket from the United States to any foreign port costing not more than $35, and not exteeding $50.$1 00
Passage ticket for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof in excess of $50.....$1 00
Powers of attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon.....25 cts
Power of attorney to vote at election of incorporated company.....10 cts
Power of attorney to receive or collect rents.....25 cts
Power of attorney to sell, or convey, or rent, lease real estate.....$1 00
Power of attorney for any other purposes.....5 cts
Probate of will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $1,000.....50 cts
For every additional $1,000, or any fractional part in excess of $2,000.....50 cts
Books of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees are each subject to a stamp duty of.....$1 00
Certificate of appointment.....5 cts
Protest upon bill, note, check or draft.....25 cts
Promissory note—[See bills of exchange, inland.]
Promissory deposit note to mutual insurance companies when policy is subject to duty.....exempt
Promissory note, renewal of, subject to the same duty as an original note.
Quit claim deed, to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is.....exempt
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money or debt due, exceeding $30, or for the delivery of any property.....5 cts
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgement or decree of any Court.....exempt
Sheriff's return on writ, or other process.....exempt
Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.
Trust deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
Warehouse receipt for any goods, wares; or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $300 in value.....10 cts.
Warehouse receipt exceeding $300, and not exceeding $1,000.....30 cts
Warehouse receipt exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part in excess of $1,000.....10 cts
Warehouse receipt for any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard.....25 cts
Writs and legal documents:
Writ, or other original process, by which any suit is commenced in any Court of Record, either of law or quity.....50 cts
Writ, or other original process, issued by a Court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100 or over.50 cts
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid.....50 cts
Writs, or other processes on appeals from Justices' Courts, or other Courts, of interior jurisdiction, to a Court of Record.....50 cts
Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100.....25 cts
Warrant of distress, when the amount exceeds $100.50 c
Writs, summonses, and other process issued by a Justice of the Peace, Police or Municipal Court of no greater jurisdiction than a Justice of the Peace in the same State.....exempt
Writs, and other process in criminal or other suits commenced by the United States in any State.....exempt

ENQUIRER CALENDAR, 1865.

1865.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	..	..	..	..
MARCH.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
APRIL.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAY.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
JUNE.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	2	24
	25	26	27	28	29	3	..

1865.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JULY.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
SEPT'R.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
NOV'R.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
DEC'R.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.
Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
Private Medical and Surgical Institute.
Sacramento Street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office.
Private entrance on Lidesdorff st., San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and Scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy and all Sexual Diseases.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilis in all its form and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to ensure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

Dr. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary Public.

The welfare of society imperiously demand their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than fifteen years.

Dr. Doherty—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored, that in common gratitude I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment for your valuable services—particularly so as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in this city, and believing those Doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best (some of whom have a large number of titles), I placed myself in their charge and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you may employ, ask Dr. Doherty for my address and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L—— H——.

San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN-TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to Dr. W. K. Doherty, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I have been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year however, I had Seminal weakness to an alarming extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms as weakness of the back and loins, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory, my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical skill I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but seeing Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I would call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with Dr. Doherty at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the 5th of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles and in the enjoyment of the best health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RADALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, they should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about their troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California